JUST WHO THE BABY IS.

Pedigree of the Infant Prince Born to the Duke and Duchess of York.

The infant prince who has just been born into the line of succession to the throne has of course all the ancestry of his illustrious father, and is on his mother's side, through the duke of Teck, sprung from the reigning house of Wurtemberg and from the early kings of Prussia. Though not descended from the elder branch of Stuart, he is a distant cousin of the princess of Bavaria, who is now the head of that line, and he is also distantly related to the czar of Russia.

He inherits no title, her majesty having some years ago decreed that the style of royal highness should belong only to her own children and the children of her sons. No English sovereign before Queen Victoria ever lived to see a great-grandchild. Indeed, none between Edward III. and George I. even saw a grandchild, with the exception of James II., who survived the infants of his daughter Anne.

Concerning the new prince the Leeds Mercury also notes that he is at the same time third cousin to his father and second cousin, twice removed, to his mother. The duke of Kent and the duke of Cambridge, sons of George III., were brothers. Their respective children, Queen Victoria and the duchess of Teck, are first cousins. In turn the prince of Wales and the duchess of York are second cousins so that the duke of York and the new prince are, as has been stated, third cousins to each other. On the other hand, the duchess of York is second cousin, once removed, to the duke of York, and therefore second cousin, twice removed, to his son, the new-born prince.

WRITING WITH MILK.

Novel Substitute for Ink, Available for All Readers with Dirty Fingers.

In the course of a trial in France last year a letter was read from a man named Turpin, a chemist, under sentence of five years' imprisonment as a spy, giving directions to a friend with a view to establishing a secret correspondence with him while in prison. This led to an official inquiry on the subject by the French authorities, and some strange revelations were obtained from some of the convicts.

It appears, says Chambers' Journal, that when information has to be conveyed to a prisoner, a formal letter, containing apparently nothing but a few trivial facts of a personal nature, is forwarded to the prison. This is read by the governor, who stamps it, and allows it to be handed on to the man to whom it is addressed. The latter, however, is aware that there is another letter to be read within the lines, this being written in milk, and being easily decipherable on being rubbed over with a dirty finger.

A Regiment of Children.

The infant regiment with which the youthful king of Spain has been provided to amuse himself was recruited among the Miquelets of St. Sebastian. It has four hundred members, the limit of age being from five to eight. They are equipped with real rifles, on a reduced scale, of course, made expressly in the royal factory, and they wear a blue uniform and red cap. Everything is complete—pioneers, band and drummers. The corps is divided into six companies, each with its captain and subalterns, and the organization is exactly the same as in a regiment of the line.

WORK THAT NOURISHES.

Under Ripe Conditions Toil Develops as Truly as Exercise.

One of the secrets of a life of growing power is to be nourished rather than depleted by one's work. Activity is healthful; strain is harmful. Men do not die of overwork, but of maladjustment to the conditions of their work; for under ripe conditions work develops just as truly as exercise, but under wrong conditions it depletes and destroys. The great workers of the world have accumulated force rather than parted with it, and have gathered richness of material and the power of action by the putting forth of their energies; so that their lives have moved toward culmination rather than come to an early fruition followed by a long decline. It is easy to detect the difference between the man who is fed by his work and the man who is drained by it. There is an ease, a force and a zest about the work that nourishes, which is never long characteristic of the work that depletes; for the essential of the work which nourishes is its free and unimpeded expression of the personality of the worker. It is the overflow of his own personal energy and not the strenuous putting forth of toilsome effort. It is significant that the great artists, as a rule, are immensely productive. Michael Angelo, Raphael, Rubens, Shakespeare, Balzac and men of their class attest their genius not only by the quality of their work but by its quantity also. This means that they have secured the right adjustments to their conditions, and that work, instead of being a drain, nourishes and develops the worker. The man who works with delight and ease grows by means of his activity, and the first secret to be learned in order to rid work of worry and wear is to take it in a reposeful spirit, to refuse to be hurried, to exchange the sense of being mastered by one's occupation for the consciousness of mastery. To take work easily and quietly, not because one is indifferent to it, but because one is fully equal to it, is to take the first step towards turning work into play.—Outlook.

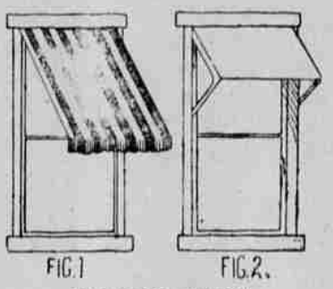
French Salad Dressing.

One tablespoonful of vinegar, one half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of black pepper. A dash of cayenne, three tablespoonfuls of olive oil. Put the salt and pepper in a bowl and add gradually the oil. Mix in slowly the vinegar, stirring rapidly all the while. As soon as you have a perfect emulsion, that is, the dressing is well blended (the oil and vinegar), it is ready to use, and should be used at once.

HOMEMADE AWNINGS.

They Are Easily Put Together If Instructions Are Followed.

Where the direct rays of the sun strike a window it is always well to have some kind of a protection, particularly for south and west windows. Vines make a good awning, but if trained close to the window, as usually done, they keep out the air as well as sun. To prevent this a light frame or hood (see illustration) should be attached to the upper part of the window, reaching at least one third of the way down, and extending out about 18



HOMEMADE AWNINGS.

or 20 inches from the window casing. The vines should then be trained over this frame and will thus allow of a free circulation of air and exclude the sun at the same time.

Cheap awnings may be made at home that will protect the windows almost as well as those costing several dollars a window. Buy wide-striped bedticking, 1¼ yards for each window. Scallop and bind one end. Make a frame by nailing to each side of the window a strip about two inches wide and 30 inches long. To the ends of these nail a strip the same width and of length to reach. Then tack the upper end of the awning cloth to the top of the window. Stretch tightly and tack securely to the projecting frame below, which should be on about midway between top and bottom of the window allowing about a quarter of a yard of the scalloped end to hang over the frame. (See illustration) —Clara S. Everts, in Orange Judd Farmer.

The Best-Dressed Woman.

The best-dressed woman in the world is said to be Queen Marguerite of Italy. Her wardrobe includes a countless variety of elegant costumes, and she seldom wears a dress more than once. This is not quite such a recklessly extravagant proceeding as it first appears, for the queen sells her gowns to buyers, who are very glad to get them, even at the high prices which are charged for them. In this connection there is a pretty story told. Not long since Queen Marguerite asked her royal consort for his opinion as to whether she was still young enough to wear her favorite costume of white muslin. His majesty replied: "This matter requires reflection." Two weeks later a box was carried to the queen's apartments; when it was opened the box was found to be filled with white gowns which King Humbert had ordered.